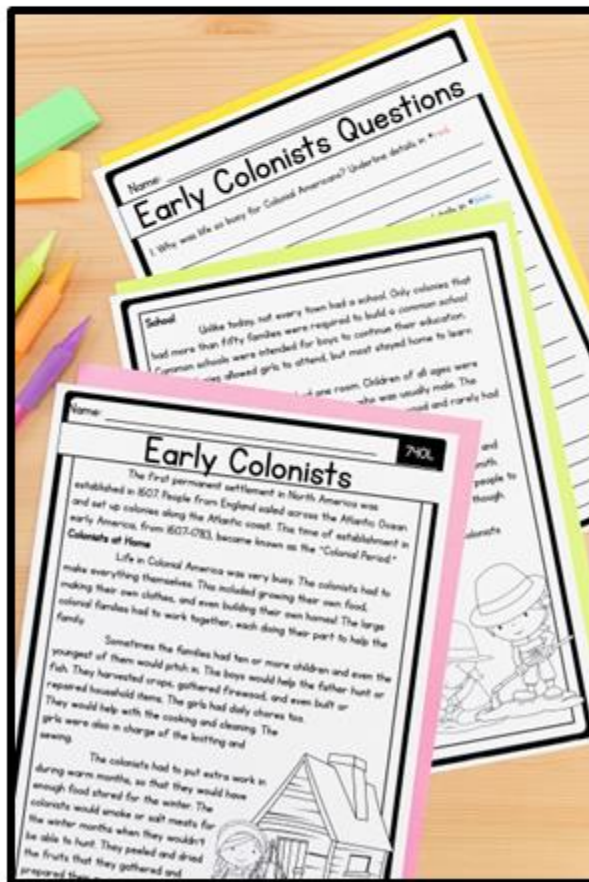
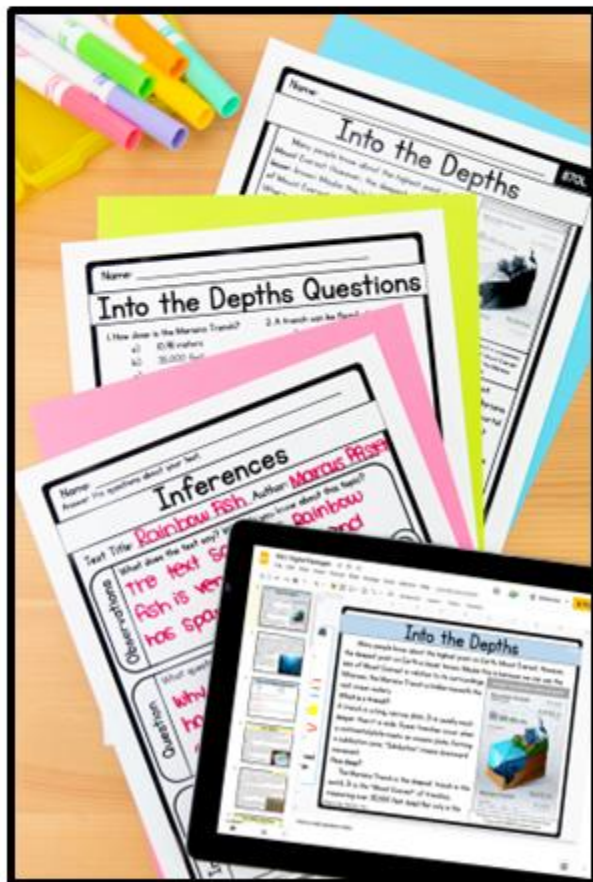


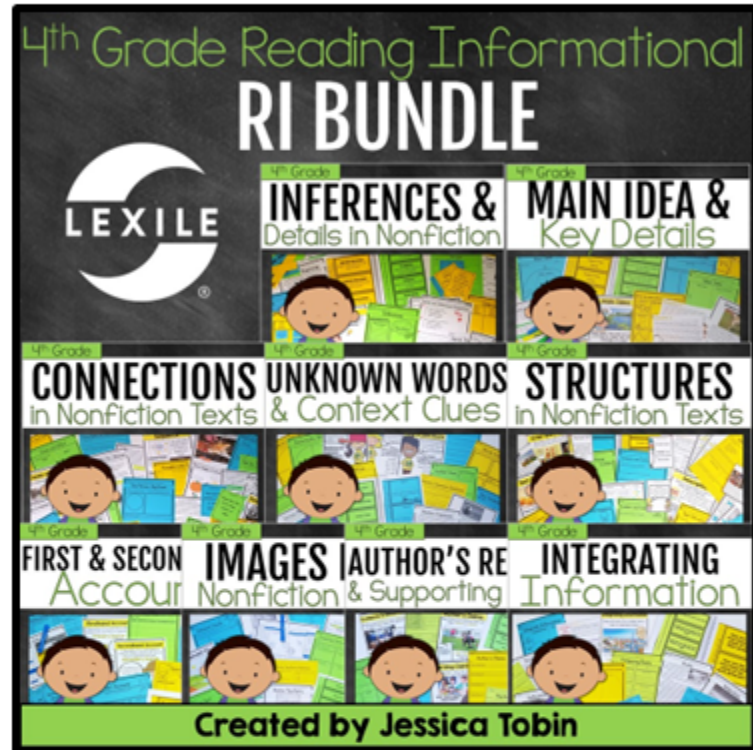
4th Grade Nonfiction

This 4th Grade Bundle has lesson plans, graphic organizers, Lexile-leveled reading passages, and other supplemental activities that cover all Common Core Reading Informational standards.



9 Standards Included

- **Inferences**
- **Main Idea**
- **Making Connections**
- **Context Clues**
- **Text Structure**
- **Compare & Contrast**
- **Accounts**
- **Images in a Text**
- **Author's Reasons**
- **Integrating Information**



This bundle can be used with many reading block structures. Whether you use Daily 5, Reader's Workshop, or simple small group and centers, you can find a way to use these lessons and activities.

What Teachers Have Said...



"This resource has made my lesson planning much easier this year. The information is engaging and fun! I especially love that I can meet individual learners based on their reading levels."

"I used this resource for my nonfiction reading curriculum for the year. I loved how organized the lesson plans were and the variety of activities included. I would recommend to any teacher!"

"Thank you for making a product aligned with the standards! This is great for me as we have no reading curriculum. Exactly what I was looking for!"

"Amazing! I am so glad I purchased this resource!! It makes planning and preparing for a lesson so easy! Your resources are always amazing!"

Mini Lessons

There are 3-4 mini lessons in each unit. Each mini lesson has 3 to 4 activities. This may take between one to two weeks to complete, depending on how long your ELA block is. Activities range from group work, partner activities, whole group lessons, and independent activities.

4th Grade Reading: Informational Lesson I

RI.4.8- lesson 1

I can explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support points in their text.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.4.8 Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text.

Mini-Lesson Focus: Author's Claims

Activities to Teach

Step 1: Teacher will create an anchor chart teaching students about author's claims. Students can participate in the creation of the anchor chart through teaching, questioning and discussion or display mini poster and discuss.

Step 2: Teacher and students will work as a whole group to complete the list of author's claims. They will generate a list of example claims for each topic given on the chart.

Step 3: Students will work with a partner to read an anchor chart (cards 1-3). Then, they will identify the claim for sample text using the claim cards and response sheet. Card #3 is an example that the teacher anchor chart. Teacher will use this one as a model.

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Author's Claims

Topic	Claim #1	Claim #2

Author's Claims

Many authors of nonfiction texts will make **claims** or **points**.



Claim: Team sports are beneficial to children and young adults.

The claim is:
-the point the author is trying to make
-what the author wants the reader to understand

A claim can be stated or inferred.

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Wearing sunscreen keeps your skin healthy and protected. Sunscreen can protect the skin from harmful UV rays. It acts as a barrier between the sun's rays and your skin. This barrier helps prevent the skin from getting painful, red, swollen, itchy and wrinkled, or even skin cancer.

Our Earth's ozone layer is thinning and allowing more harmful UV rays into our atmosphere. The sun's rays carry heat and light that may be beneficial to our Earth, but they are harmful to our skin.

There are SPF (Sun Protection Factor) levels in sunscreen creams or sprays. This is what prevents the sun rays from damaging our skin. The higher the number on the SPF marking, the stronger the UV protection. For example, a sunscreen with a SPF 30 means it is 30 times more effective at blocking the sun's rays than a sunscreen with a SPF 10.

A child's mental and physical health can be negatively affected by inadequate sleep. A child's mind and body need to rest and recover from daily activities in order to stay in peak condition. The National Sleep Foundation's research has concluded that "school-age children," children from the ages 6-12, need 9-12 hours of sleep each night.

Why children need sleep:

1. Sleep promotes growth. While sleeping, your body releases growth hormones. Children who are deficient or lacking in growth hormones generally are not getting enough sleep.
2. Sleep strengthens the immune system. Your body also produces proteins, called cytokines, during sleep. These proteins fight infection and disease.
3. Sleep helps concentration and focus. A rested brain is able to concentrate for longer periods of time. Focus and problem-solving abilities improve, too.
4. Sleep balances emotion and mood. Lack of sleep can cause irritability or moodiness. With sleep, children make more positive decisions and are happier.

Team sports are beneficial to children and young adults. A child who plays a team sport will grow physically, socially, emotionally, and academically.

To start, team sports help children stay active and healthy. A child's body will benefit from the physical activity involved in team sports. However, the physical growth isn't the only benefit of playing sports. A child will develop socially as well. Team sports help children develop a sense of trust and teamwork. Communication skills will improve, too. Both verbal and nonverbal communication is required in team sports and as children continue to play, these skills will continue to develop.

Academically, children tend to do better in school when they are involved in team sports. A University of Kansas study showed that 80% of students graduated high school, whereas only 60% of students who never played a sport graduated high school. This may be due to several factors, including improved time management, decision making, and self-esteem.

Altogether, the major benefits of children playing team sports is to help develop well-rounded, successful individuals.

Names: _____

Author's Claims

Card	Claim
1	Team sports are beneficial to children and young adults.
2	

RI.4.8 Activities Shown

On top of the lesson plans you get for each unit, you also get graphic organizers and reading passages that will help you teach each unit. These can be used during this unit AND reused throughout the year as review.



RI.4.5 Activities Shown

Check a Passage Out!

The 4th grade passages are two pages of reading practice.

These passages are leveled professionally by Lexile. Each passage fits within the suggested 4th grade level range.

Then, there are 5 follow-up questions that relate to the standard itself and overall comprehension.

920L

Name: _____

Bending and Bouncing Light

Did you know that light can bend and bounce? Light is a form of energy that does amazing things!

Light is emitted from a source, like the sun or a light bulb, and then travels outward in straight waves. When the light waves reach an object, they will bounce back, or reflect. The surface of an object will affect how the light reflects.

Light travels in straight waves, so if the surface is smooth, the straight waves will bounce directly back, at the same angle they came in. The angle that light "comes in" is called the angle of incidence. The angle of incidence will always match the angle of reflection. So, when light hits a smooth, shiny surface, like a mirror, the light waves will bounce directly back at the same angle, creating a perfect reflection. That is where we get the term "mirror image".

However, if the object's surface is rough, the light waves will scatter in different directions. The angle of incidence is hitting and bouncing back at many different angles because of the rough surface of the object.

The transparency of an object will also affect how light interacts with it. Transparency is how much light can pass through an object.

Objects that don't allow light to pass through them are called opaque. These objects reflect or absorb the light that hits their surface. The remaining light passes around the object and a shadow is created where the object is because light couldn't pass through it.

A clear object, like a glass, is considered transparent. Water is also considered transparent. These objects allow light to pass through them. So, instead of reflecting, the light refracts. When light travels from one medium to another, like from air to water, the light will bend. This is why when we look at a cup of water with a straw in it, the straw appears to be bent. The light coming from the straw bends from glass to water, and then back to air. So, the light will bend in those transitions from one medium to the next, making it appear "broken" or "bent."



3. Complete the chart by looking up and determine their meaning.

Unknown word or phrase
emitted
medium

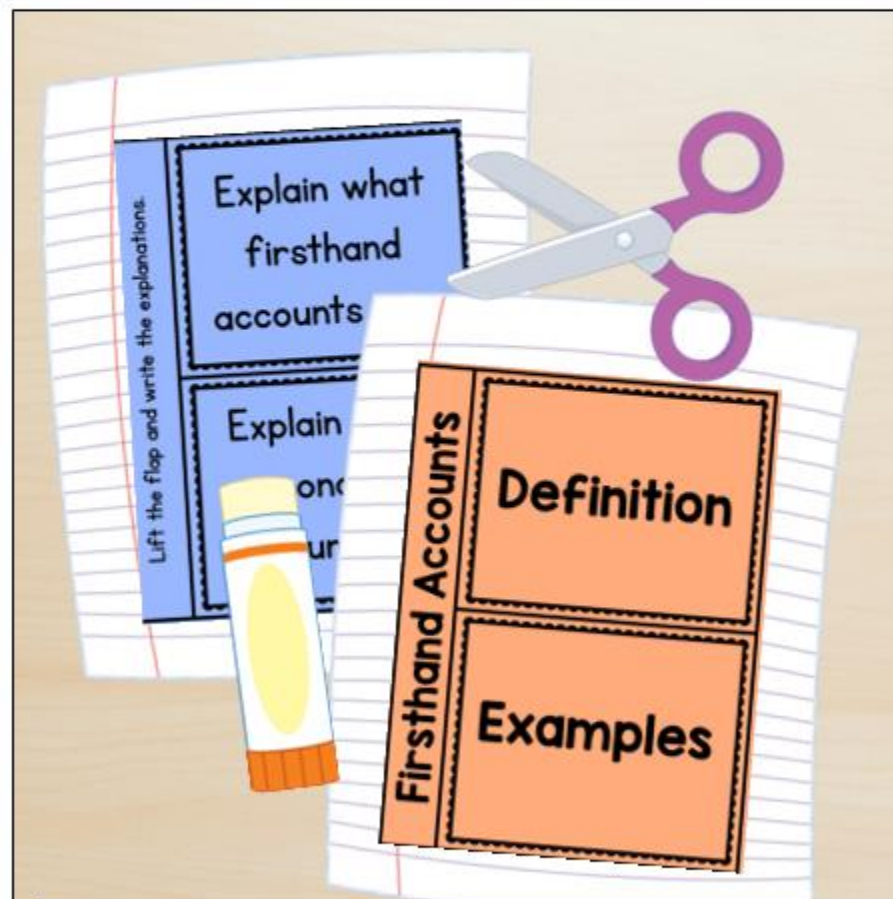
4. The Latin root *fract-* means "break." Explain what refraction is.

5. Describe the difference between opaque and transparent objects using details from the text. *Underline details that support your answer in green.

RI.3.1 Passage Shown

Extra Resources

For even more practice, you can use these interactive notebook templates and task cards to use with classroom texts and review activities.



RI.4.6 Activities Shown

Final Assessment

To wrap up the unit, you'll receive a formal assessment at the end that covers the standard skill you've just taught.

Three sample assessment pages are shown, illustrating activities for RI.4.5.

Page 1: Text Structures Assessment

Name: _____

1. Which of the following is a keyword you may see in cause and effect text structures?

- a) After
- b) Because
- c) Unlike
- d) Similarly

2. If an author wrote a text about the development of technology over time, which text structure might he/she use?

- a) Cause and Effect
- b) Compare and Contrast
- c) Description
- d) Chronological Order

3. Using a complete sentence, define text structure.

4. If an author wrote a text comparing a firefighter and a police officer, what is a similarity and a difference between the two?

Page 2: Elephant vs. Rhino

880L

RI.4.5

The elephant and the rhinoceros seem to have many similarities. They both are native to two continents where they have similar diets. They are both browsers, eating grasses. There are distinct features that set them apart. The elephant has a trunk that it uses to pick up things and to drink. It also has a large ear that it uses to fan itself. The rhinoceros has a horn that it uses to defend itself. It also has a thick skin that it uses to protect itself.

Page 3: Monarch Butterflies

950L

Monarch butterflies are insects with beautiful orange and black wings. They practice a form of adaptation called migration. This helps them survive harsh winters in their northern habitats. During cold, winter months, the butterflies will fly south to a warmer climate. Depending on where the monarch butterfly started, the journey could be up to 2,500 miles!

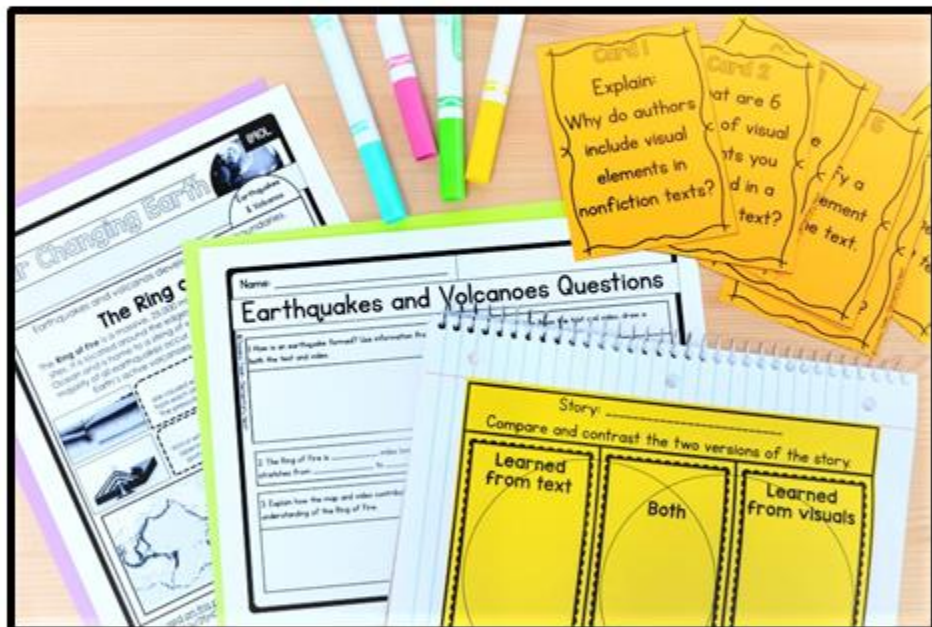
Animals and birds who are endothermic and can regulate their own body temperature, but butterflies rely on external sources to provide their heat. They are ectothermic. Because their bodies cannot generate their own heat, they have to live in warm environments.

One reason that monarch butterflies need to relocate during winter is for food. The leaves of deciduous trees shed during the winter. This leaves the butterflies without food. Like all other butterflies, monarchs will hatch as caterpillars. During the caterpillar stage, it is imperative for the caterpillar to eat so that it can prepare for transformation in the chrysalis. In a warmer climate and sun exposure, the southern trees have the leaves and produce the leaves and flowers that the caterpillars need to eat. The chrysalis is a protective case that the caterpillars use to help them survive. For monarch butterflies, it is called "fly south for the winter."

RI.4.5 Activities Shown

Check Out Each Unit

You can scroll through each individual unit here to get a closer look.



Thanks! Please email me at elementarynest@gmail.com if you have any questions.